

PACIFIC ISLANDS FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2006–2015

SECOND EDITION



Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015 SECOND EDITION

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Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme [SPREP]

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Executive Summary

In 2005 the Pacific Leaders endorsed the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) 2006 to 2015. The Framework's vision is "Pacific island people, their livelihoods and the environment resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change".

This second edition maintains the vision and goal of PIFACC but considers advances in understanding of climate change issues, developments in the global and regional climate change architecture, and the experiences of Pacific Island Countries and Territories, Pacific Regional Organizations, donors and other development partners, in implementing climate change programs since endorsement of the original edition of this Framework.

The goal of this Framework is to ensure Pacific island people build their capacity to be resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change with the key objective to deliver on the expected outcomes under the following interlinked themes:

Implementing tangible, on-ground adaptation measures;

- Governance and decision making;
- Improving understanding of climate change;
- Education, training and awareness;
- Contributing to global greenhouse gas reduction; and
- Partnerships and cooperation.

The purpose of this Framework is to strengthen climate change action in the region by:

- raising awareness of climate change issues in the Pacific (for stakeholders within the Pacific and outside the region);
- providing guidance on design and implementation of climate change measures (both national and regional);
- providing guidance on development of national and regional sustainable development strategies, sector policies, climate change-specific policies, or their and
- providing a framework to enable measurement of progress of climate change action in the region.

This Framework is intended to inform the decisions and actions of national, regional and international partners, and promote links with, but in no way supersede, more specific regional and national policies and plans across

specific sectors, including: disaster risk management, water, waste management, agriculture, energy, forestry and land use, health, coastal zone management, marine ecosystems, ocean management, tourism, and transport.

By strengthening climate change action in the region, this Framework will also assist PICTs to secure access to adequate, predictable and sustainable resources to address climate change.



Manihiki, Cook Islands 2010

I. Preamble

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) meeting of 2005, and consequently, the Pacific Forum Leaders meeting of the same year endorsed the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC). Pacific Leaders later tasked SPREP with the coordination of regional activities in support of national initiatives, and monitoring and promotion of the regional policy.

The original edition of the PIFACC called for a mid-term review in 2010. The 2009 meeting of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable confirmed the need for the review. Leaders at the 2010 Pacific Islands Forum, who noted the PIFACC's role in ensuring that national and regional climate change initiatives remain relevant and coherent, also recognized the need for a review.

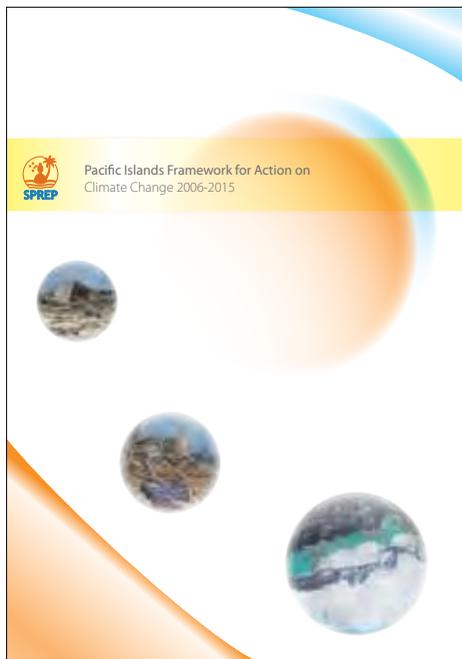
The findings of the mid-term review were considered during the 2010 Annual Meeting of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) and it was agreed that the PIFACC and its Action plan be updated to ensure that the PIFACC remains relevant. This revised Framework (2nd edition) considers advances in understanding of climate change issues, developments in the global and regional climate change architecture, and the experiences of PICTs, Pacific Regional Organizations, donors and other development partners in implementing climate change programs since endorsement of the original edition of the PIFACC.

Lessons Learned from PIFACC Implementation

The considerable efforts undertaken by PICTs in addressing the climate change challenge is acknowledged. The ongoing support provided to PICTs by partners and stakeholders is also recognised.

The PIFACC mid-term review reaffirmed the need for a regional climate change policy framework due to the many new and increased levels of risk climate change brings to the region and the many partners and stakeholders providing support to PICTs. However, the review also indicated that there was low awareness of the PIFACC, and the progress made with implementation of the PIFACC was difficult to judge due to the lack of established monitoring and reporting procedures.

The mid-term review recommended that to address these issues, the PIFACC should be streamlined and a monitoring and evaluation framework be developed. This second edition of the PIFACC incorporates these recommendations by merging the PIFACC and its Action Plan into one, all-encompassing document, and presenting a monitoring and evaluation framework to form the basis of future reviews.



Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015
First edition



II. Purpose and Scope

PICTs are taking action to address climate change through national and regional sustainable development strategies, sector policies, climate change-specific policies, or their equivalent, which are linked to national budgetary and planning processes. PICTs recognize their commitment to sustainable development is a national responsibility. However, this cannot be achieved without working in cooperation with donors, regional and international organizations and other development partners. Within this context this Framework identifies broad priorities for PICTs. It provides a strategic platform not only for use by policy and decision makers at all levels, but also for the development and strengthening of partnerships for implementation of national, regional and international initiatives.

The purpose of this Framework is to strengthen climate change action in the region by:

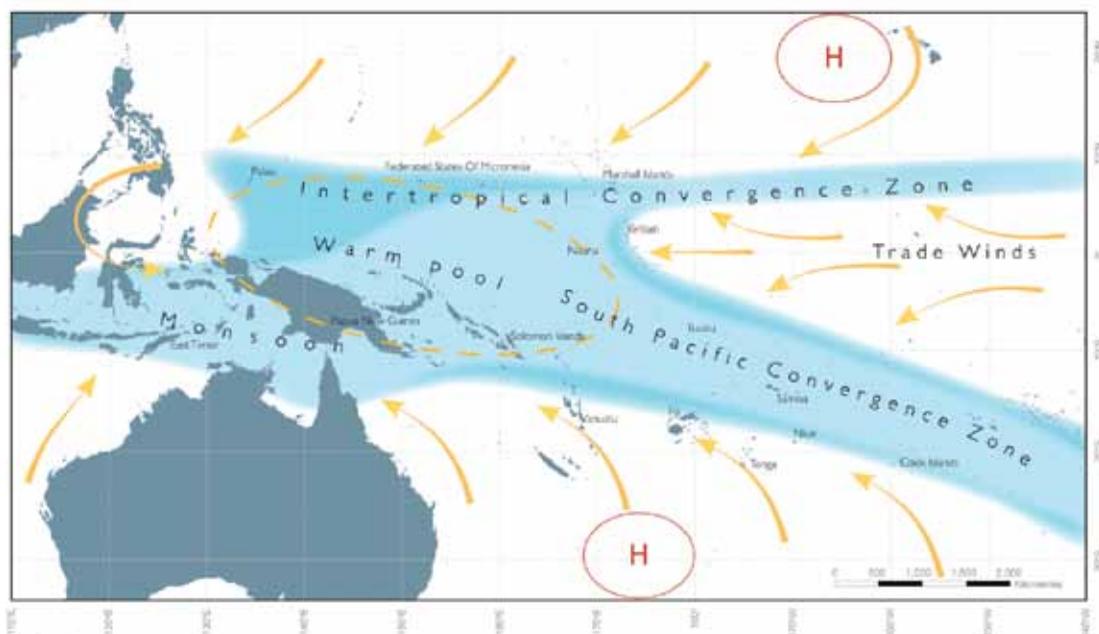
- raising awareness of climate change issues in the Pacific (for stakeholders within the Pacific and outside the region);
- providing guidance on design and implementation of climate change measures (both national and regional);
- providing guidance on development of national and regional sustainable development strategies, sector policies, climate change-specific policies, or their equivalent; providing a framework to enable measurement of progress of climate change action in the region.

This Framework is intended to inform the decisions and actions of national, regional and international partners¹, and seeks to mainstream climate change into regional and national policies and plans across specific sectors, including: disaster risk management, water, waste management, agriculture, energy, forestry and land use, health, coastal zone management, marine ecosystems, ocean management, tourism, and transport.

By strengthening climate change action in the region, this Framework will also assist PICTS secure access to adequate, predictable and sustainable resources to address climate change.

¹ For the purposes of this Framework, the phrase “regional and international partners” includes national and regional non-governmental organisation, civil society organisations and other agencies active in the region.

This second edition covers the remaining period of PIFACC, 2011 to 2015, and addresses climate change issues in all Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna. 'Climate change' refers to any change in climate over time, both as a result of human activity and natural variability².



Typical circulation features in the South-West Pacific. Source: CSIRO, PCCSP (2011)

² Refer to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention definition of climate change.

III. Pacific Context

The adverse effects of climate change present significant risks to the sustainable development of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) and the long-term effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them. Climate models indicate that climate change may lead to further impacts such as, *inter alia* increased atmosphere and ocean temperatures, greater rainfall variability, increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, coral bleaching, soil degradation, invasive species, and sea level rise.

The vulnerability of PICTs is primarily influenced by the high sensitivity of the Pacific's natural, economic and social systems to the anticipated impacts of climate change, and the generally low capacity of all these systems to adapt.

Forum Communiqués 2008, 2009 and 2010 reaffirmed the continuing urgency of addressing the challenges posed by, and the impacts of, climate change as a regional priority. The 2010 Leaders' endorsement of the principles to promote more effective coordination and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts consistent with the Cairns Compact and PIFACC and similarly, the 2010 Environment Ministers' Madang Communiqué urged SPREP members to enhance capacity at the national level to access financing for the implementation of concrete adaptation and mitigation measures add to the urgency of timely support to PICTs in the implement of PIFACC guided by national priorities.

IV. Vision

Pacific island people, their livelihoods and the environment resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change.



The Prime Minister of Samoa, Hon. Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi.

V. Goal

Ensure Pacific island people build their capacity to be resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change with the key objective to deliver on the expected outcomes under the following six inter-linked themes:

1. Implementing tangible, on-ground adaptation measures;
2. Governance and decision-making;
3. Improving understanding of climate change;
4. Education, training and awareness;
5. Mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions; and
6. Partnerships and cooperation.



VI. Themes

The framework's expected outcomes are grouped under six key themes, as outlined above. The scale of implementation is at either a national or a regional level. Outputs that will lead to the achievement of each outcome are also listed. In some cases a particular output will contribute to multiple outcomes and where this is the case the outputs are listed under each outcome to which they contribute.

The relationship between the six themes is presented in Figure 1 below.

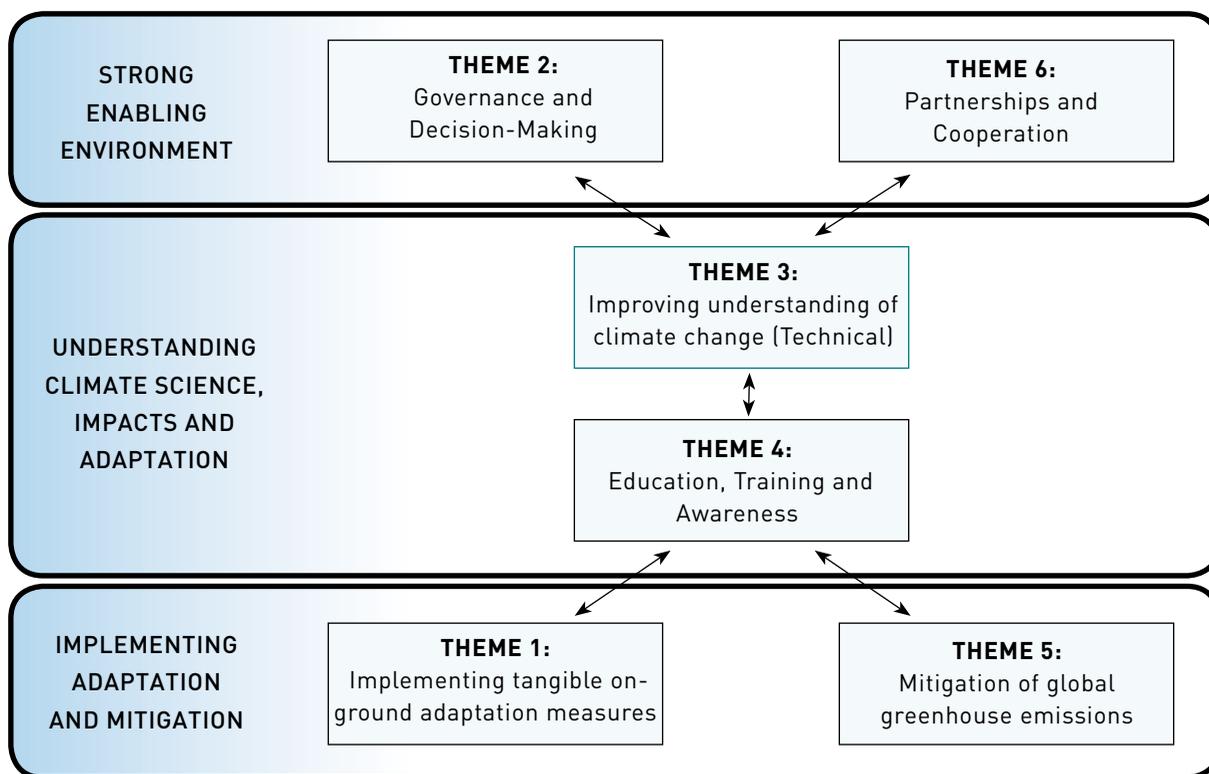


FIGURE 1: Logic behind the six PIFACC themes

The outcomes to be achieved through the implementation of the six Themes are presented in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1. Summary of Outcomes by Theme

THEME	OUTCOME
Implementing tangible, on-ground adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced resilience to the adverse effects of climate change through the implementation of best practice adaptation and risk reduction measures Improved access to equitable amounts of climate change financing at regional, national and community levels Improved management and dissemination of equitable amounts of climate change financing at regional, national and community levels
Governance and decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened national and regional climate change governance mechanisms (i.e. policy and institutional frameworks) Enhanced cross sectoral and multi-disciplinary coordination, collaboration and decision making around climate change Enhanced integration of climate change risks into development decision making process and assessment cycles, sectoral planning and management at all levels
Improving understanding of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened technical and institutional capacity to collect, store and analyze data used to detect climate change signals in the Pacific (current variability) Strengthened technical and institutional capacity to apply analytical frameworks, models and tools to project future climate changes in the Pacific (future climate change) Strengthened capacity to apply analytical frameworks, models and tools (appropriate to the Pacific) to assess national and regional climate change vulnerability (impacts/vulnerability to current and projected climate changes)
Education, training and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness and understanding of climate change issues among communities and other stakeholders Strengthened capacity to monitor and assess environmental, social and economic risks and impacts of climate change Strengthened capacity to identify, design and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that integrate economic, scientific and traditional knowledge
Mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced access to safe, secure, clean, efficient, and affordable energy supplies Enhanced ability to engage in carbon market mechanisms including REDD+ as measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions Cost effective renewable energy technologies available and local sources sustainable managed Clean Development Mechanisms initiatives developed and implemented, where appropriate
Partnerships and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships and organizational arrangements between government agencies, the private sector, civil society, the community and other stakeholders strengthened CROP agency partnerships coordinated, harmonized and strengthened to promote joint planning, implementation and delivery of country focused outcomes Existing and emerging international partnerships for the Pacific islands region on climate change and related issues strengthened, effectively coordinated and harmonized to maximize benefits to PICTs Enhanced Pacific advocacy for further international reduction in greenhouse gases and to secure equitable levels of resources for adaptation

The detailed outputs leading the achieving of outcomes are described in detail below by Theme.

THEME 1. Implementing tangible, on-ground adaptation measures

Climate change will impact on a wide range of sectors, with subsequent effects on Pacific economies and societies, and adaptation measures should be implemented that assist communities address these impacts. These measures should target priority development sectors, and be guided by policies and strategies that integrate with broader national planning processes.



EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

1.1 Enhanced resilience to the adverse effects of climate change through the implementation of best practice adaptation and risk reduction measures

1.1.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

1.1.1.1 Documented record of key climate risks and vulnerable areas

1.1.1.2 Documented evidence of adaptation measures developed and implemented, with reference to new and existing data sets and traditional knowledge applied in adaptation planning

1.1.1.3 Sectoral programs and development plans with adaptation measures integrated

1.1.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS

1.1.2.1 Published documents on best practice strategies and example adaptation measures to assist PICTs adapt to the adverse effects of climate change

1.1.2.2 Consultation records documenting regional technical advice that has been provided to support on-ground implementation of adaptation measures at national level

1.1.2.3 Map of adaptation projects in the region to support co-ordination and limit duplication

1.1.2.4 Documented evidence of regionally delivered on-ground adaptation measures and adaptation support measures

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

1.2 Improved access to equitable amounts of climate change financing at regional, national and community levels

1.2.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

1.2.1.1 National funding mechanisms to assist mobilization of additional climate change financing at national and community levels

1.2.1.2 Communication plan between national agencies involved in engaging donors so that access to climate change funding is optimized

1.2.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

1.2.2.1 Regional funding mechanisms to assist PICTs to mobilize additional financing

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

1.3 Improved management and dissemination of equitable amounts of climate change financing at regional, national and community levels

1.3.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

1.3.1.1 Documented approach to climate change finance management and dissemination of climate change financing at national and community levels

1.3.1.2 Communication plan between national agencies involved in engaging donors so that management of climate change funding is optimized

1.3.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

1.3.2.1 Technical assistance programs to assist PICTs with enhanced management and dissemination of additional financing at the regional level

THEME 2. Governance and decision-making

Good governance and decision-making are essential to the achievement of development goals, including responding to climate change. PICTs must be open, transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to ensure effective management of climate change resources.

It is important to have an effective and efficient enabling environment that ensures administrative feasibility and operational capability. Institutions are needed to link regional, national and local initiatives with the international frameworks for addressing climate change risks and the build up of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.



Closing of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable in Niue, 2011. *L-R* Mr David Sheppard Director of SPREP, Hon. Toke Talagi, Premiere of Niue.

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

2.1 Strengthened national and regional climate change governance mechanisms (i.e. policy and institutional frameworks)

2.1.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

2.1.1.1 National climate change policy

2.1.1.2 Inter-departmental and cross sectoral teams for coordinated climate change planning and implementation

2.1.1.3 Documented prioritisation of national regulatory and incentive based strategies and instruments for climate change integration

2.1.1.4 Bilateral and multilateral development partner country policy, plans and strategies that incorporate climate change issues

2.1.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS

2.1.2.1 Decision making tools, guidelines and 'model' legislation for design and implementation of climate change policies and programs

- 2.1.2.2 Technical assistance for the design and implementation of climate change policies and plans
- 2.1.2.3 Bilateral and multilateral development partner regional policy, plans and strategies that incorporate climate change issues

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

2.2 Enhanced cross sectoral and multi-disciplinary coordination, collaboration and decision making around climate change

2.2.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

2.2.1.1 Reports on the national activities taken to implement or complement the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change

2.2.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS

2.2.2.1 Support to international and regional private enterprises for involvement in climate change activities at the national and regional level

2.2.2.2 Mechanisms to support links and collaborations with key related regional initiatives and other regional policy drivers

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

2.3 Enhanced integration of climate change risks into development decision making process and assessment cycles, sectoral planning and management at all levels

2.3.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

2.3.1.1 Documented evidence of climate change considerations (risks) being integrated into assessment cycles, sectoral planning and management at all levels

2.3.1.2 Documented prioritisation of national decision making processes for climate change integration

2.3.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

2.3.2.1 Methodology and guidelines for integration of climate change risks into decision making processes

THEME 3. Improving understanding of climate change

Better understanding of climate change, variability and extreme events is needed to inform responses at the community, national and regional levels. This will mean understanding existing observations, improving the quality and quantity of relevant data, improving access to data and information, undertaking analyses to understand key climate processes, and translating climate change science into applicable information products and tools to inform decision makers.



Developing scientific capacity in the region will be an important element that underpins the implementation of this Framework. The need to also communicate climate change science to stakeholders at all levels to support decision making in both adaptation and mitigation is also crucial in ensuring that development planning incorporated climate change risks.

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

3.1 Strengthened technical and institutional capacity to collect, store and analyze data used to detect climate change signals in the Pacific (current variability)

3.1.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

3.1.1.1 Training programs and internships that increase the capacity of national meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic services to observe, project and monitor climate variability and climate change

3.1.1.2 Training programs to develop the capacity of national scientific organizations - including meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic organizations - to participate in national policy and action planning processes

- 3.1.1.3 National policies for meteorological, oceanographic and other climate change related data including observational collection systems, networks and technical data sets, digitization and sharing or selling data
- 3.1.1.4 Affordable and user friendly observation and application systems, with sustainable maintenance systems, for local communities
- 3.1.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS
 - 3.1.2.1 Training programs that build capacity of national meteorological services in priority areas
 - 3.1.2.2 Services to strengthen the sea level monitoring (i.e. monitoring stations) and training program(s) to build capacity of technical agents to assess the impacts of sea level rise and storm surges
 - 3.1.2.3 Technical support program to upgrade meteorological equipment and climate data and information collection and security systems to ensure ongoing reliable data at the national level

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

- 3.2 Strengthened technical and institutional capacity to apply analytical frameworks, models and tools to project future climate changes in the Pacific (future climate change)
 - 3.2.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS
 - 3.2.1.1 Training programs and internships that increase the capacity of national meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic services to observe, project and monitor climate variability and climate change
 - 3.2.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS
 - 3.2.2.1 Training programs that build capacity of national meteorological services in priority areas
 - 3.2.2.2 Information products on extreme events and sector specific impacts
 - 3.2.2.3 Mechanisms to collect, share and disseminate climate change information and data, and provide linkages to ongoing research

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

3.4 Strengthened capacity to apply analytical frameworks, models and tools (appropriate to the Pacific) to assess national and regional climate change vulnerability (impacts/vulnerability to current and projected climate changes)

3.4.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUT

3.4.1.1 Training programs and support tools to develop the capacity of line ministries to analyze relevant data and information to assess climate change related risks

3.4.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

3.4.2.1 Training programs that build capacity of national meteorological services in priority areas

3.4.2.2 Information products on extreme events and sector specific impacts

3.4.2.3 Services to strengthen the sea level monitoring (i.e. monitoring stations) and training program(s) to build capacity of technical agents to assess the impacts of sea level rise and storm surges

3.4.2.4 Training program to increase capacity for research and analyses on climate change impacts in key sectors, and improved regional and international collaboration

3.4.2.5 Mechanisms to collect, share and disseminate climate change information and data, and provide linkages to ongoing research

THEME 4. Education, training and awareness

Strengthening expertise at all levels, through education, training and awareness, is critical for development and implementation of effective responses to climate change challenges.

Climate change in the context of sustainable development necessitates a holistic, long-term view, rather than approaches that focus on short-term gains. Sustainable development strategies are multifaceted, taking into consideration economic, social, cultural, environmental,



participatory, and political factors that affect human welfare. An optimal level of understanding of and participation in climate change action in PICT communities can only be realized if stakeholders have access to the required education and training and awareness is raised within the broader community.

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

4.1 Increased awareness and understanding of climate change issues among communities and other stakeholders

4.1.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

4.1.1.1 Institutional strengthening programmes to support key national and local institutions in the delivery of climate change education, training and awareness raising

4.1.1.2 Community education materials (in local languages) for advocacy and awareness raising

4.1.1.3 Climate change mainstreamed into school curriculum

4.1.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

4.1.2.1 Regional scholarships, mentoring programs and expert training to support the national actions

4.1.1. 4.1.2 and 4.1.3

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

4.2 Strengthened capacity to monitor and assess environmental, social and economic risks and impacts of climate change

4.2.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

4.2.1.1 Institutional strengthening programmes (including train-the-trainer models) to support national and local institutions in monitoring and assessing climate change risks

4.2.1.2 Secondment and mentoring programme(s) to train technical, and managerial personnel, and media personnel in climate change impacts and climate change negotiations

4.2.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS

4.2.2.1 Resources for capacity development through intra-regional cooperation and training

4.2.2.2 Active networks between Pacific climate change practitioners are established

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

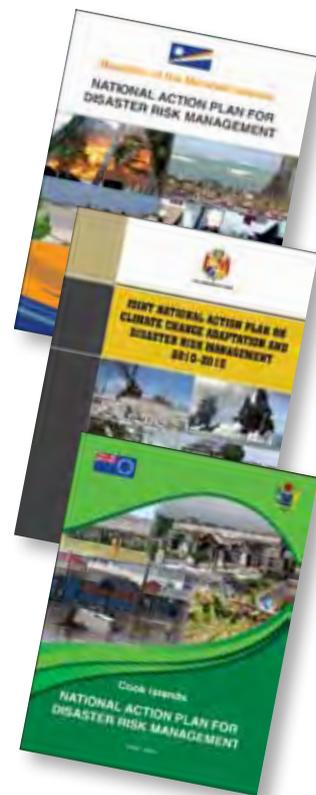
4.3 Strengthened capacity to identify, design and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that integrate economic, scientific and traditional knowledge

4.3.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

- Training programmes that enable local implementation, management and ongoing maintenance of renewable energy technologies
- National systems for local community empowerment in climate change adaptation

4.3.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS

- Active networks between Pacific climate change practitioners are established
- Documented evidence of regional exchange of best practice and lessons learned from adaptation activities, processes and policies



THEME 5. Mitigation of global greenhouse gas emissions

PICTs' contributions to the total global emission of greenhouse gases are insignificant compared to the rest of the international community. Nonetheless, PICTs will contribute to the global effort to reduce emissions. As part of their national policies, PICTs will promote cost effective measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including increased energy efficiency and increased use of appropriate low carbon and renewable energy technologies.



EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

5.1 Enhanced access to safe, secure, clean, efficient, and affordable energy supplies

5.1.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

5.1.1.1 National RE Policy Strategic Action Plan (REPSAP) which includes National Target

5.1.1.2 National Standards and Regulation for Electrical Appliances and white goods

5.1.1.3 Incentive and Capacity building Mechanism for local businesses and financial institution to venture in local renewable energy and energy efficiency

5.1.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS

5.1.2.1 Programme to support PICTs for the development or updating of national policies, plans and targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including those related to renewable energy, energy efficiency and enhancement of CO₂ sinks

5.1.2.2 Programme to provide technical support to update or complete GHG inventories in accordance with requirements for National Communications to the UNFCCC

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

5.2 Enhanced ability to engage in carbon market mechanisms including REDD+ as measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

5.2.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUT

5.2.1.1 National Technical Assistance Programme on carbon market mechanisms including REDD + as measures to greenhouse gas emissions

5.2.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

5.2.2.1 Support involvement of PICTs in design and implementation of relevant international programmes, as they relate to GHG mitigation activities at the national and regional level

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

5.3 Cost effective renewable energy technologies available and local sources sustainable managed

5.3.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUTS

- Management Plan for power utilities on their Supply side and Demand side to substantially reduce energy losses
- National Programme on Energy Efficiency for households, Government premises and industry

5.3.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

- Technical Assistance Programme for the technical and financial assessment of existing and proposed renewable energy and energy efficiency projects

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

5.4 Clean Development Mechanisms initiatives developed and implemented, where appropriate

5.4.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUT

- National Strategic Action Plan on Clean Development Mechanisms Development

THEME 6. Partnerships and cooperation

The success of this Action Plan will be directly linked to the commitment and political will of the partners. Partnership and cooperation provide enabling environments and are an essential part of PICTs efforts to build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.

Engagement by all relevant stakeholders, including government, private sector and community-based institutions, coupled with integrated partnerships at all levels will be important. At the regional level coordination is ongoing, but there is also a corresponding need for national coordination between the various relevant agencies and sectors engaged in climate change and sustainable development. Building capacity is vital for facilitating greater national coordination in PICTs. Key challenges include the need for measurable partnership targets, maintaining momentum and for securing a sustainable financial base.



Groupwork during the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable in Niue, 2011

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

6.1 Partnerships and organizational arrangements between government agencies, the private sector, civil society, the community and other stakeholders strengthened (covered under Theme 2.2)

6.1.1 EXPECTED OUTPUTS

6.1.1.1 Refer to Outputs under Outcome 2.2

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

6.2 CROP agency partnerships coordinated, harmonized and strengthened to promote joint planning, implementation and delivery of country focused outcomes

6.2.1 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUTS

- 6.2.1.1 Documentation outlining the joint programming of regional coordinating agencies, including CROPs, with explicit reference to the activities undertaken to enhance the coordination of technical assistance.
- 6.2.1.2 Partnerships between CROPs, the Alliance of Small Island States and relevant multilateral forums to facilitate high level advocacy on the climate change challenges faced by PICTs

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

- 6.3 Existing and emerging international partnerships for the Pacific islands region on climate change and related issues strengthened, effectively coordinated and harmonized to maximize benefits to PICTs

6.3.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUT

- 6.3.1.1 Active participation in the development and implementation of relevant international climate change programmes and the provision of high level and consistent national representation to climate change negotiations meetings

6.3.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

- Transparent monitoring and evaluation through the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable arrangements and linked to relevant regional policy reporting requirements

EXPECTED OUTCOME BY 2015:

- 6.4 Enhanced Pacific advocacy for further international reduction in greenhouse gases and to secure equitable levels of resources for adaptation

6.4.1 EXPECTED NATIONAL OUTPUT

- 6.4.1.1 Increased bilateral and international partnerships to address national climate change issues

6.4.2 EXPECTED REGIONAL OUTPUT

- 6.4.2.1 Forums to promote high-level advocacy on mobilizing additional levels of adaptation financing for the region

VII. Implementation Strategy

PICTs recognise that the implementation of this Framework, the *Mauritius Strategy, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the *Millennium Declaration*, are mutually reinforcing.

Further, each PICT will drive its national priorities as each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the importance of national policies, development strategies and the allocation of dedicated financial and human resources cannot be overemphasized.

However, implementation of this Framework will also require focus and support from regional organisations and the international community. There are a number of activities that are best undertaken at the regional level, in order to address national needs and in support of associated actions at national level. Identification of such actions is informed by opportunities to achieve economies of scale and by the comparative advantage of regional and international organizations to implement the actions regionally while also delivering national level outputs and outcomes for countries in an efficient and effective manner.

The linkages between these activities and the higher- and country-level policy instruments are shown in Figure 1. PIFACC-related activities are one way to support implementation of the Pacific Plan. They also contribute to implementation of national and sectoral policies and plans and support community and private sector initiatives related to climate change. Monitoring and reporting related to all these activities demonstrates the effectiveness of the PIFACC and, ultimately, of the Pacific Plan.

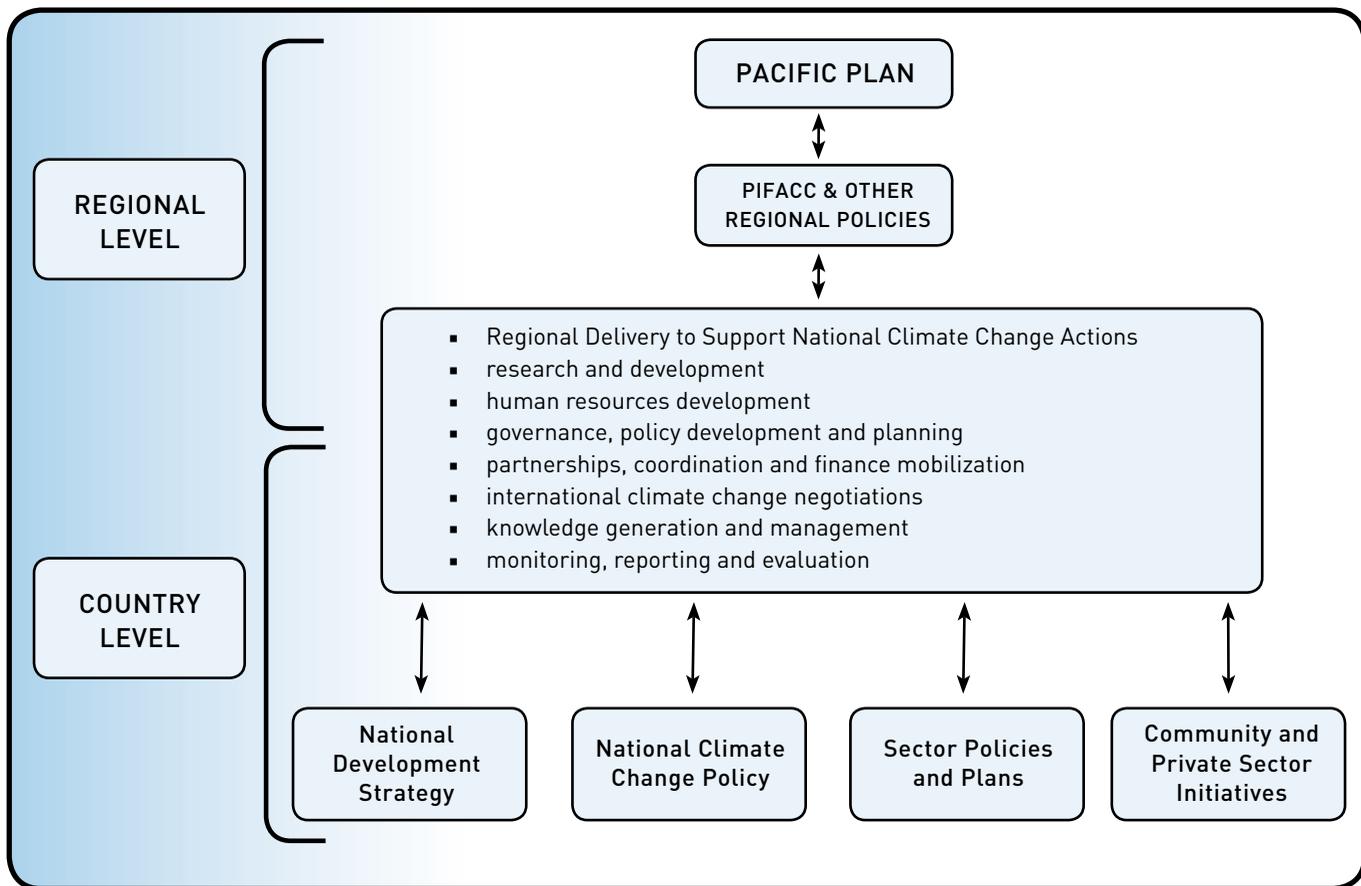


FIGURE 2. Linkages between PIFACC-related regional activities and higher and country level policy instruments

VIII. Financing

The implementation of PIFACC, and its monitoring and evaluation will be dependent on the financial contributions of PICTs, CROP agencies and international donor and financial institutions.



16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, Cancun, 2010.

IX. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Responsibility

The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) is the primary monitoring, evaluation and coordination mechanism for the PIFACC. Since responsibility for regional action can and should be shared by the region's organizations, SPREP was called upon to be secretariat of the PCCR and convene regular meetings of the PCCR, inclusive of all regional and international organizations, as well as civil society organizations, with active programmes on climate change in the Pacific region to:

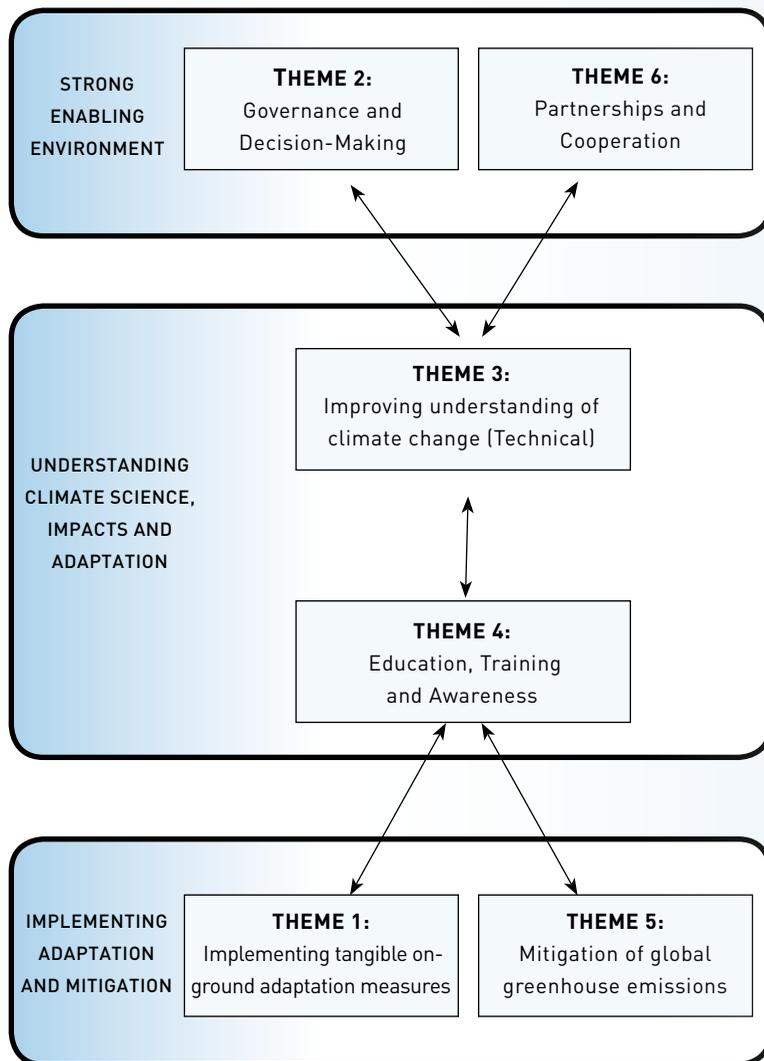
- help update the PICTs on regional and international actions undertaken in support of the PIFACC;
- share lessons learned from best practices in the implementation of climate change programmes
- voluntarily lead or collaborate in implementing and monitoring actions relevant to their priorities and work programmes;
- agree on mechanisms for measuring progress, identifying difficulties, and addressing actions needing special attention; and
- disseminate information on new and existing funding modalities and opportunities.

Reviews of PIFACC implementation will be undertaken prior to PCCR meetings in 2013 and 2015, based on the monitoring and evaluation framework presented in this Framework. A study will be undertaken following endorsement of this Framework, to provide a baseline for these reviews.

Program Logic and Framework

This section presents the outcomes and outputs to be delivered under each theme of the framework. The relationship between the six themes was presented in Figure 1.

In addition, indicators to assess progress in the achieving project outputs are provided. Indicators for program outcomes are not listed. Rather, evaluative questions that can be considered when assessing program outcomes are shown in Figure 3 below.



OUTCOME EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Do formal organizations have access to relevant climate information and knowledge in guiding policy and decision-making?

Are formal organizations and their policies/plans flexible in their decision-making processes in responding to new threats posed by climate-related changes?

Are established partnerships delivery (i) improved financial coordination in adaptation and mitigation activities; (ii) enhancing international advocacy; and (iii) improved delivery of country focussed outcomes?

Has technical understanding of climate science improved?

Can technical staff readily access, store and retrieve climate science information?

Has the capacity of technical agents to provide guidance and advice to government and private agencies increased?

To what extent do line ministries communicate, interact and share information and knowledge with local informal organisations/institutions over issues of climate variability/hazard/change?

Has community awareness of climate change increased?

What climate-related information do individuals use to guide their livelihood practices?

Are training, mentoring and scholarship programs leading to increased capacity to incorporate climate information in decision-making process (in government and the private sector)?

Is relevant climate-related data reaching key stakeholders in appropriate form so that it can be used in a timely and appropriate manner?

Are adaptation and mitigation measures drawing on best practice in climate change science, impact assessment and adaptation planning?

Are on-ground adaptation measures addressing the livelihood needs of the communities in which they are implemented?

Are there mechanisms in place to accommodate for, and promote the sharing of risk and innovation?

Do communities have access to new and improved technology needed to cope with climate-related changes?

FIGURE 3. Outcome evaluation performance questions

The purpose of this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework is to provide a simple, useable tool for evaluating progress in implementation of the PIFACC in partnership with PICTs. The framework focuses on information that is available and collectable in an on-going manner in the region, including through the bi-annual National PIFACC Updates on Implementation that contribute towards to the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR).

The scale of implementation is at either a national or a regional level and is shown in the first column in the following tables as **N=National**, and **R=Regional**.



THEME 1: Implementing Tangible, On-Ground Adaptation Measures

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
1.1 Enhanced resilience to the adverse effects of climate change through the implementation of best practice adaptation and risk reduction measures			
N	1.1.1.1. Documented record of key climate risks and vulnerable areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methods and tools to support risk assessment and vulnerability assessment 2. Demonstrated application of participatory and multi-sectoral risk assessment processes in-country 3. National climate change action plans, relevant national projects, and/or vulnerability maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of climate change within National Sustainable Development Strategy Joint National Action Plans (JNAPs) for climate change and disaster risk management National climate change frameworks
N	1.1.1.2. Documented evidence of adaptation measures developed and implemented, with reference to new and existing data sets and traditional knowledge applied in adaptation planning.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and scale adaptation projects implemented 2. Application of participatory and multi-sectoral processes for choosing appropriate adaptation measures 3. Degree of local ownership of adaptation planning processes 4. Coordinated use of local traditional knowledge and data in adaptation planning processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-ground adaptation measures in key nationally identified sectors, communities and regions Climate change coordinating committees established In-country traditional knowledge narrative databases established
N	1.1.1.3. Sectoral programs and development plans with adaptation measures integrated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change considerations incorporated into key development sector policies and strategies 2. Funding for adaptation measures incorporated into development budgetary allocations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector policies and plans (e.g. transport, water resources, coastal zone) include climate change considerations Vulnerability assessment data available across all sectors (e.g. sea-level rise inundation maps)
R	1.1.2.1. Published documents on best practice strategies and example adaptation measures to assist PICTs adapt to the adverse effects of climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents outlining best practice adaptation strategies and measures developed in-country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional compendiums of current best practice adaptation strategies and measures

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
R	1.1.2.2. Consultation records documenting regional technical advice that has been provided to support on-ground implementation of adaptation measures at national level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of technical advisories provided by regional organisations to support national-level best practice adaptation 2. Number of frameworks, guidelines, regionally coordinated/executed adaptation projects 3. Number of cross region/agency adaptation teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summary of lessons learned from technical advisories provided by regional organisations ▪ Regional best practice Pacific-focused adaptation frameworks and guidelines ▪ Regionally coordinated adaptation projects that enable sharing of national best practice and enable regional learning ▪ Formal regional coordination and collaboration processes (e.g. MoU's, task teams, regular information sharing meetings) to support national adaptation activities
R	1.1.2.3. Map of adaptation projects in the region to support co-ordination and limit duplication	1. Updated and accessible regional database of relevant projects, year started/ended, donor, where implemented (participating countries) and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User feedback on database ▪ Regular user/contributor access to database (%)
R	1.1.2.4. Documented evidence of regionally delivered on-ground adaptation measures and adaptation support measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of requests from PICTs for regionally delivered adaptation activities 2. Number, type and scale of regionally delivered on-ground adaptation measures and adaptation support measures implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Example of cost-effective regional adaptation activities include: research (see Theme 3), assessments and capacity building (see Theme 4)
1.2 Improved access to equitable amounts of climate change financing at regional, national and community levels			
N	1.2.1.1. National funding mechanisms to assist mobilization of additional climate change financing at national and community levels	1. Relevant records from national climate change financial focal points demonstrating coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes
N	1.2.1.2. Communication plan between national agencies involved in engaging donors so that access to climate change funding is optimized	1. Documented communication plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brochures and guidance material for prospective donors on national climate change financing processes

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
R	1.2.2.1. Regional funding mechanisms to assist PICTs to mobilize additional financing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness within PICTs of adaptation funding mechanisms 2. Number of applications and success rate of PICTs to access adaptation funding 3. Number of TA provided to PICTs by regional organisations to assist in accessing adaptation financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ List of global and regional funding mechanisms available ▪ Annual regional summaries of adaptation funding applications and success rates
1.3 Improved management and dissemination of equitable amounts of climate change financing at regional, national and community levels			
N	1.3.1.1 Documented approach to climate change finance management and dissemination of climate change financing at national and community levels	1. Relevant records from national climate change financial focal points demonstrating coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes
N	1.3.1.2 Communication plan between national agencies involved in engaging donors so that management of climate change funding is optimized	1. Documented communication plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brochures and guidance material for prospective donors on national climate change financing processes
R	1.3.2.1 Technical assistance programs to assist PICTs with enhanced management and dissemination of additional financing at the regional level	1. Number of TAs provided to PICTs by regional organisations to assist in management and dissemination of adaptation financing	

THEME 2: Governance and Decision Making

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
2.1 Strengthened national and regional climate change governance mechanisms (i.e. policy and institutional frameworks)			
N	2.1.1.1. National climate change policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of PICS with National climate change policies 2. Climate change policies integrated into relevant sectoral frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National climate change policies ▪ National sector plans that incorporate climate change (e.g. water, food security, human health, coastal zone management)
N	2.1.1.2. (same as 2.2.1.1) Inter-departmental and cross sectoral teams for coordinated climate change planning and implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of national inter-departmental and cross-sectoral climate change teams formed 2. Regular inter-departmental and cross sectoral climate change team meetings held (annually) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Emergency Management Offices (NEMOs) established ▪ Climate change coordinating committees established with broad sectoral representation
N	2.1.1.3. Documented prioritisation of national regulatory and incentive based strategies and instruments for climate change integration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of regulatory and incentive based strategies and instruments for integrating climate into priority sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes to land-use regulations as a result of vulnerability studies
N	2.1.1.4. Bilateral and multilateral development partner country policy, plans and strategies that incorporate climate change issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of MoUs/agreements between national agencies and donors with respect to climate change funding 2. Number of bilateral and multilateral development partner country strategies that refer to climate change issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development partner plans (e.g. AusAID National Country Strategies) or CROP Agency country strategies
R	2.1.2.1. Decision making tools, guidelines and 'model' legislation for design and implementation of climate change policies and programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of decision making tools and guidelines developed for design and implementation of climate change policies and programs 2. Degree of uptake by PICTs of decision making tools and guideline designs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Model' policy and legislation templates developed that are able to be customised at the national level ▪ Regional compendium of Pacific-appropriate decision-support tools and guidelines

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
R	2.1.2.2 Technical assistance for the design and implementation of climate change policies and plans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extent and scale of technical assistance 2. Effectiveness of technical assistance provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ On-line guide of 'frequently asked questions' of regional technical assistances to share lessons and free up time for technical support staff ■ Feedback from PICTs on the technical assistances provided for design and implementation of climate change policies and plans
R	2.1.2.3 Bilateral and multilateral development partner regional policy, plans and strategies that incorporate climate change issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of MoUs/agreements between regional agencies and donors with respect to climate change funding 2. Number of bilateral and multilateral development partner regional strategies that refer to climate change issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development partner plans (e.g. Australia's Pacific Partnerships for Development) or CROP Agency country strategies targeted at the regional level
2.2 Enhanced cross sectoral and multi-disciplinary coordination, collaboration and decision making around climate change			
N	2.2.1.1 (same as 2.1.1.2) Inter-departmental and cross sectoral teams for coordinated climate change planning and implementation	Refer to 2.1.2 above	Refer to 2.1.2 above
N	2.2.1.2. Reports on the national activities taken to implement or complement the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change	1. Regular reporting to the PIFACC regional focal point on national progress	
R	2.2.2.1 Support to international and regional private enterprises for involvement in climate change activities at the national and regional level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of international and regional private enterprises are involved in climate change activities at the national and regional level. 2. Documented review of the modes of support adopted to garner private sector engagement 3. Type and scale of activities undertaken by international and regional private enterprises involved in climate change activities at the national and regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual Reports of private sector businesses to their shareholders that recognise climate change challenges

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
R	2.2.2.2 Mechanisms to support links and collaborations with key related regional initiatives and other regional policy drivers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cross references to linked regional initiatives in relevant published material (reports, programme documents etc) 2. Joint programme/initiative teams established to ensure collaborative adaptation action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Example linkages with: Pacific Nature Conservation Routable process, Regional DRM Framework for Action, Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific, Regional Food and Water Security Initiatives
2.3 Enhanced integration of climate change risks into development decision making process and assessment cycles, sectoral planning and management at all levels			
N	2.3.1.1. Documented evidence of climate change considerations (risks) being integrated into assessment cycles, sectoral planning and management at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documented evidence of measures implemented to improve governance and decision making that specifically include climate change as a consideration 2. Documented evidence of measures implemented to improve governance and decision making that will lead to improved management of climate change resources 3. Reporting on implementation of strategies and frameworks such as the Pacific Plan and the Cairns Compact, that demonstrates improved governance and decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved aid coordination such as through the strengthening of aid coordination units within Ministries of Finance and Planning ■ Improved public expenditure management ■ Improved monitoring, evaluation and reporting ■ Improved government procurement systems
N	2.3.1.2. Documented prioritisation of national decision making processes for climate change integration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National decision making processes incorporating climate change 2. Total value of physical infrastructure constructed or retrofitted (annually) that incorporate climate change considerations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal national audits of climate change decision making processes ■ Reviews of national development plans and relevant sectoral plans
R	2.3.2.1. Methodology and guidelines for integration of climate change risks into decision making processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uptake of developed methodologies and guidelines by PICTs 2. Evidence of Pacific-appropriate methodologies and guidelines for climate change risk being integrated into targeted decision making processes, i.e. national development plans, sectoral policies, land use planning, and community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feedback from PICTs during regional networking events or forums ■ Requests from PICTs for revisions or updates

THEME 3: Improving our understanding of climate change

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
3.1 Strengthened technical and institutional capacity to collect, store and analyze data used to detect climate change signals in the Pacific (CURRENT VARIABILITY)			
N	3.1.1.1. (same as 3.2.1.1) Training programs and internships that increase the capacity of national meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic services to observe, project and monitor climate variability and climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of appropriate national scientists participating in training programs/capacity development programs 2. Number of in-country training/ capacity development programs held 3. Number of internships undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Training delivery schedules ■ User and stakeholder surveys
N	3.1.1.2. Training programs to develop the capacity of national scientific organisations - including meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic organisations - to participate in national policy and action planning processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attendance by scientists at national policy and action planning meetings and workshops 2. Number of specific programmes to engage scientists in policy and planning processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting attendance lists and schedules ■ Policy/planning review processes
N	3.1.1.3. National policies for meteorological, oceanographic and other climate change related data including observational collection systems, networks and technical data sets, digitisation and sharing or selling data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of national policies developed for meteorological /ocean data management 2. Number of data sharing/costing systems developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lists of policies ■ Lists of completed data development/ digitisation/ sharing projects completed
N	3.1.1.4. Affordable and user friendly observation and application systems, with sustainable maintenance systems, for local communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National coverage (%) of targeted information collection networks 2. Number and confidence of key users in-country 3. % up time of community-based monitoring stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ User access to data networks (% use) ■ User and stakeholder surveys

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
R	3.1.2.1. (same as 3.2.2.1 and 3.3.2.1). Training programs that build capacity of national meteorological services in priority areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of recommendations implemented in each country, as drawn from the Pacific Islands – Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS) Implementation Plan and Regional Meteorological Review 2. Number of training programs held and participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular monitoring and review of capacity strengthening programmes
R	3.1.2.2. (same as 3.3.2.3) Services to strengthen the sea level monitoring (i.e. monitoring stations) and training program(s) to build capacity of technical agents to assess the impacts of sea level rise and storm surges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % up time of monitoring stations 2. Number and confidence of key data users in-country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User access to data networks (% use) ▪ User and stakeholder surveys
R	3.1.2.3. Technical support program to upgrade meteorological equipment and climate data and information collection and security systems to ensure ongoing reliable data at the national level.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of requests made for data 2. Ongoing supply of regular and reliable data when needed 3. Number and confidence of key data users in-country 4. % uptime of monitoring stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User access to data networks (% use) ▪ User and stakeholder surveys ▪ Lists of successfully completed observation network upgrade development projects ▪ User access to data networks (% use)

3.2 Strengthened technical and institutional capacity to apply analytical frameworks, models and tools to project future climate changes in the Pacific (FUTURE CLIMATE CHANGE)

N	3.2.1.1. (same as 3.1.1.1) Training programs and internships that increase the capacity of national meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic services to observe, project and monitor climate variability and climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of appropriate national scientists participating in training programs/capacity development programs 2. Number of in-country training/ capacity development programs held 3. Number of internships undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training delivery schedules ▪ User and stakeholder surveys
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REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
R	3.2.2.1. (same as 3.1.2.1 and 3.3.2.1) Training programs that build capacity of national meteorological services in priority areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of recommendations implemented in each country, as drawn from the Pacific Islands – Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS) Implementation Plan and Regional Meteorological Review 2. Number of training programs held and participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular monitoring and review of capacity strengthening programmes
R	3.2.2.2. (same as 3.3.2.2). Information products on extreme events and sector specific impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of information products disseminated 2. % of planners and decision makers exposed to the information products 	
R	3.2.2.3. (same as 3.3.2.5) Mechanisms to collect, share and disseminate climate change information and data, and provide linkages to ongoing research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of key stakeholder and country requests to access knowledge products and data across the region 2. Publicity and utilisation of knowledge sharing mechanisms in-country and regionally as measured through the % exposure in relevant online, social and print media 3. Number of key stakeholders from countries engaging and contributing knowledge and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User and stakeholder surveys ▪ Annual regional research and data inventories
3.3 Strengthened capacity to apply analytical frameworks, models and tools (appropriate to the Pacific) to assess national and regional climate change vulnerability (IMPACTS/VULNERABILITY TO CURRENT AND PROJECTED CLIMATE CHANGES)			
N	3.3.1.1. Training programs and support tools to develop the capacity of line ministries to analyse relevant data and information to assess climate change related risks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of relevant information products developed 2. Number and type of information requests made from key stakeholders 3. Number of references in national policies and plans to analysed data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lists of new information products developed ▪ Records of information requests made

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
R	3.3.2.1. (same as 3.1.2.1 and 3.2.2.1) Training programs to develop the capacity of national scientific organisations - including meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic organisations - to participate in national policy and action planning processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of recommendations implemented in each country, as drawn from the Pacific Islands – Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS) Implementation Plan and Regional Meteorological Review 2. Number of training programs held and participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular monitoring and review of capacity strengthening programmes
R	3.3.2.2. (same as 3.2.2.2). Information products on extreme events and sector specific impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of information products disseminated 2. % of planners and decision makers exposed to the information products 	
R	3.3.2.3. (same as 3.1.2.2) Services to strengthen the sea level monitoring (i.e. monitoring stations) and training program(s) to build capacity of technical agents to assess the impacts of sea level rise and storm surges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % uptime of monitoring stations 2. Number and confidence of key data users in-country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User access to data networks (% use) ▪ User and stakeholder surveys
R	3.3.2.4. Training program to increase capacity for research and analyses on climate change impacts in key sectors, and improved regional and international collaboration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of key stakeholders from countries engaging and contributing knowledge and data 2. Number of co-authored (in-country and regionally-collaborative) peer-reviewed scientific papers published 3. Number of projects and programs organised through regional and in-country universities focused on climate change 4. Number of regional meetings and networking opportunities facilitated for countries 5. Number of research papers published in peer reviewed publications 6. Number of citations of published research in PICT policies and strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User and stakeholder surveys ▪ List of peer-reviewed co-authored publications ▪ Meeting schedules, agendas and attendees lists for regional meetings/events

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
R	3.3.2.5. (same as 3.2.2.3) Mechanisms to collect, share and disseminate climate change information and data, and provide linkages to ongoing research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of key stakeholder and country requests to access knowledge products and data across the region 2. Publicity and utilisation of knowledge sharing mechanisms in-country and regionally as measured through the % exposure in relevant online, social and print media 3. Number of key stakeholders from countries engaging and contributing knowledge and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ User and stakeholder surveys ■ Annual regional research and data inventories



THEME 4: Education, Training and Awareness

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
4.1 Increased awareness and understanding of climate change issues among communities and other stakeholders			
N	4.1.1.1. Institutional strengthening programmes to support key national and local institutions in the delivery of climate change education, training and awareness raising	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of new national institutional strengthening programmes established 2. In-country communications strategies developed 3. Ongoing feedback from programme participants 4. Institutional strengthening included in long-term organisational strategic plans 5. Number of flexible and customisable education and training programmes developed 6. Uptake and delivery of programmes in-country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme participant's feedback ▪ Country 'showcases' of ideas and progress during regional networking events/forums ▪ Inventory of existing communication mechanisms ▪ Systematic strategy implementation across all stakeholder groups ▪ Culturally appropriate and tailored education programmes ▪ Coordinated capture of participant feedback
N	4.1.1.2. Community education materials (in local languages) for advocacy and awareness raising	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national climate change communication strategy that aligns to SPREPS Regional Climate Change Communication Strategy 2. Appropriate community education courses developed in local languages 3. Education materials developed, published and disseminated in-country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training modules and awareness raising materials produced in local languages ▪ Regular 'showcases' and climate change competitions
N	4.1.1.3. Climate change mainstreamed into school curriculum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specific school outreach programmes promoting climate science and climate change adaptation among students 2. Annual growth rate among PICT male and female students entering the climate science and climate change adaptation profession 3. Inclusion of climate change into national curricula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tertiary education institution surveys ▪ First year tertiary student surveys ▪ Promotion products targeted specifically at schools ▪ Targeted campaigns encouraging female students to participate

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
R	4.1.2.1. Regional scholarships, mentoring programs and expert training to support the national actions 4.1.1.1. 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.3.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of relevant training programmes, scholarships, attachments at regional agencies and academic institutions that integrate best practice adaptation 2. New training modules/materials published and disseminated 3. Long-term plan for future growth in effective scholarships, and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination with existing funding partners ▪ Leveraging existing regional and/or in-country programmes
4.2 Strengthened capacity to monitor and assess environmental, social and economic risks and impacts of climate change			
N	4.2.1.1. Institutional strengthening programmes (including train-the-trainer models) to support national and local institutions in monitoring and assessing climate change risks	1. Institutional strengthening included in long-term organisational strategic plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme participant's feedback ▪ Country 'showcases' of ideas and progress during regional networking events/forums
N	4.2.1.2 Secondment and mentoring programme(s) to train technical, and managerial personnel, and media personnel in climate change impacts and climate change negotiations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of secondment and mentoring programmes established 2. Annual growth in programme participation rates 3. Annual increase in mentoring support materials published and disseminated to participants 4. Number of regional workshops undertaken to build capacity of PICTs to participate in climate change negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularly updated database of programmes/mentoring opportunities available for various personnel ▪ In-country teams with dedicated responsibility to promote programme benefits to mentors/employers
R	4.2.2.1. Resources for capacity development through intra-regional cooperation and training.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of resources developed 2. Extent of dissemination across the region 3. Uptake of resources by countries in the region 4. Database of available resources for capacity development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User feedback via surveys on resources available ▪ Release of new versions incorporating user feedback

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
R	4.2.2.1 (same as 4.3.2.1) Active networks between Pacific climate change practitioners are established	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directory of regional and national organisations and expert individuals 2. Number of active sector, thematic and sub-regional networks 3. Growth in annual network participation rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Student networks ▪ Professional peer-support networks ▪ Network member lists
4.3 Strengthened capacity to identify, design and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that integrate economic, scientific and traditional knowledge			
N	4.3.1.1. Training programmes that enable local implementation, management and ongoing maintenance of renewable energy technologies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New training programmes established specific to renewable energy technologies 2. Annual growth in programme participation rates 3. Supporting training materials published and disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trainee feedback ▪ Regularly updated database of programmes opportunities available ▪ Coordinated approach to developing support resources, utilising existing tertiary sector networks in-country
N	4.3.1.2. National systems for local community empowerment in climate change adaptation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal recognition of traditional knowledge and integration with best practice adaptation practices 2. Number of local communities engaged in climate change adaptation action 3. Communication products developed and utilised by local media to support community and individual-level adaptive actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community-based adaptation committees and/or groups established ▪ Culturally appropriate information provided to local communities in local languages ▪ In-country traditional knowledge narrative databases established
R	4.3.2.1. (same as 4.2.2.1) Active networks between Pacific climate change practitioners are established	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directory of regional and national organisations and expert individuals 2. Number of active sector, thematic and sub-regional networks 3. Growth in annual network participation rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Student networks ▪ Professional peer-support networks ▪ Network member lists
R	4.3.2.2. Documented evidence of regional exchange of best practice and lessons learned from adaptation activities, processes and policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional reports of relevant adaptation activities, processes and policies published and disseminated 2. Awareness among key PICT decision-makers of regional best practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual regional compendiums of best practice ▪ Presentations of adaptation best practices and lessons learned at key regional meetings, attended by decision-makers

THEME 5: Mitigation of Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
5.1 Enhanced access to safe, secure, clean, efficient, and affordable energy supplies			
N	5.1.1.1 National RE Policy Strategic Action Plan (REPSAP) which includes National Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. of national policies and plans for reducing GHG emissions, including those related to renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) developed or updated. No. of national assessments of renewable energy (RE) resources potential and energy efficiency (EE) opportunities Reduction of GHGs emission to be in line with national communications to UNFCCC and national GHG mitigation policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft and/or review legislations and fiscal policies to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency (EE) in the PICTs Draft and/or review: • Energy, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Acts and Regulations • Power Utility Acts and Regulations • Petroleum Acts and Regulations, Electricity Act and Regulations Develop national capacity to plan and implement energy efficiency (EE) and conservation interventions in the PICTs Develop and regulate EE Programmes/activities for all electricity end-users Implementation of EE programmes for Government building and Private commercial and residential building Feasibility studies of RE projects and to identify least cost RE development plan for appropriate renewable energy technologies (RET) Establishment of a time-bound renewable electricity generation targets and assist power utilities to invest on RE Help in the development of Country National Communications to the UNFCCC Update GHG Inventory for comparison with baseline year's GHG emission
N	5.1.1.2. National Standards and Regulation for Electrical Appliances and white goods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. of National Standards and Regulatory Framework for Electrical Appliance and White Goods No. of national Compliance (Monitoring & Evaluation) mechanism to assess the effectiveness of National Standards and Regulation for electrical appliances and electrical installations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of National Compliance Standards and Regulations for Electrical appliances Promote, facilitate and enhance partnerships and joint activities in appliance labelling and standards Development of Standards Guideline and Standards Enforcement Committee within relevant government ministry and relevant CROP agency

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
N	5.1.1.3. Incentive and Capacity building Mechanism for local businesses and financial institution to venture in local renewable energy and energy efficiency	1. No. of national capacity building programmes for local businesses and financial institutions to commercialise renewable energy and energy efficiency opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct national training workshops for local potential business entrepreneurs and financial institutions on the commercialisation of RE and Energy Efficiency in the PICTs Provide incentives to local business houses and financial institution such as duty and tax exemption to businesses and other relevant banking incentives to financial institutions
R	5.1.2.1. Programme to support PICTs for the development or updating of national policies, plans and targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including those related to renewable energy, energy efficiency and enhancement of CO2 sinks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regional reduction of GHGs in line with national communications to UNFCCC and national and regional GHG mitigation policies. Amount of resources secured from international financial entities and donors to support both local and regional initiatives towards effective mitigation of GHG through renewable energy, energy efficiency initiatives and REDD+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update PICTs GHG Inventory and National Energy Balances, with 2010 as a baseline year Support relevant activities in the regional the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP)'s IPESP Establish necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+, through REDD Readiness, in the PICTs, by REDD+ supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management process and REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+ Support PICTs in their effort in mitigation actions in the energy sector through RE and EE, by continual feasibility studies that will enable actual installation of RE technologies and implementation of EE programmes through regional initiatives using donor partners financial assistance
R	5.1.2.2. Programme to provide technical support to update or complete GHG inventories in accordance with requirements for National Communications to the UNFCCC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. of national GHG inventories completed in accordance with requirements for National Communications to the UNFCCC. National feedback on technical advice provided to complete GHG inventories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update national GHG Inventories and Energy Balances Documented feedback Report from GHG Inventory workshop Continual support to PICTs on M&E of impacts of regional GHG Inventories, technical advisories

5.2 Enhanced ability to engage in carbon market mechanisms including REDD+ as measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

N	5.2.1.1 National Technical Assistance Programme on carbon market mechanisms including REDD + as measures to greenhouse gas emissions	1. Established institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore other existing mitigation approaches, outside the KP and UNFCCC, such as Voluntary carbon market; Carbon offset mechanism and bi-lateral and regional technological cooperation, i.e. voluntary agreements
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REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
R	5.2.2.1 Support involvement of PICTs in design and implementation of relevant international programmes, as they relate to GHG mitigation activities at the national and regional level.	1. Degree of involvement of PICTs in the design and implementation of international GHG mitigation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PICTs' active involvement in AOSIS as a forum to the COPs and MOP and other international CC/RE conferences and meeting ■ Continual support to maintain and/or increase PICTs representative in the IPCC as co-authors

5.3 Cost effective renewable energy technologies available and local sources sustainable managed.

N	5.3.1.1. Management plan for power utilities on their supply side and demand side to substantially reduce energy losses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of national plans, policies and utility Management Plans that can address the overall efficient technical management of power utilities 2. Power Utilities have improved their technical and financial capacity to manage the DS and SS of power production within the utilities set ups from Annual Reports. 3. Power utilities recorded reduced energy losses at both the supply and demand side from Annual Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adoption of best practice maintenance policies and preventive maintenance culture by energy utilities ■ Provide technical assistance to power utilities for the expansion of generation and distribution networks ■ Develop practical and effective supply side management (SSM) and demand side management (DSM) policies, standards and regulations for the power utilities ■ Development of capacity for efficient financial management and technical operations and maintenance ■ Carry out in collaboration with PPA dynamic modeling of existing grid in the PICs ■ Carry-out benchmarking exercise and loss reduction (supply side management – generation, transmission and distribution) in all power utilities
N	5.3.1.2. National Programme on Energy Efficiency for households, Government premises and industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of national plans and policies for improved energy efficiency of households and industry 2. Number of households, business houses (including industries) and government buildings have incorporated Energy Efficiency measures in their corporate plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development of capacity and programmes on Energy auditing in the counties and territories ■ Develop and regulate EE Programmes/activities for all electricity end-users ■ Implementation of EE programmes for Government building and Private commercial and residential building ■ Conduct national energy efficiency awareness programmes through various available media in the countries ■ Implementation of EE programmes for Government building and Private commercial and residential building

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES/MEASURES
R	5.3.2.1 Technical Assistance Programme for the technical and financial assessment of existing and proposed renewable energy and energy efficiency projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. of technical advisories provided for existing and proposed renewable energy and energy efficiency projects National feedback on technical advisories provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Project Proposal for TA from donor partners to support relevant regional RE and Energy Efficiency (EE) projects Continual support to PICTs on M&E of impacts of regional RE and EE technical advisories

5.4 Clean Development Mechanisms initiatives developed and implemented, where appropriate

N	5.4.1.1 National Strategic Action Plan on Clean Development Mechanisms Development	1. The number of Designated National Authorities (DNA) established and CDM projects proposed under international carbon offsetting mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct CDM capacity building to PIC consultants and experts on how to progress the identification and establishment of CDM projects
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THEME 6: Partnerships and Cooperation

REGIONAL OR NATIONAL	OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	EXAMPLES /MEASURES
6.1 Partnerships and organisational arrangements between government agencies, the private sector, civil society, the community and other stakeholders strengthened (covered under Theme 2.2).			
Refer to Outputs under Outcome 2.2			
6.2 CROP agency partnerships coordinated, harmonized and strengthened to promote joint planning, implementation and delivery of country-focused outcomes.			
R	6.2.1.1 Documentation outlining the joint programming of regional coordinating agencies, including CROPs, with explicit reference to the activities undertaken to enhance the coordination of technical assistance.	1. Joint programming documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jointly developed climate change adaptation programmes that recognise the relative strengths of regional organisations
R	6.2.1.2 Partnerships between CROPs, the Alliance of Small Island States and relevant multilateral forums to facilitate high level advocacy on the climate change challenges faced by PICTs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. of international forums actively engaged Degree of engagement in international forums 	
6.3 Existing and emerging international partnerships for the Pacific islands region on climate change and related issues strengthened, effectively coordinated and harmonized to maximize benefits to PICTs.			
N	6.3.1.1. Active participation in the development and implementation of relevant international climate change programmes and the provision of high level and consistent national representation to climate change negotiations meetings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. of relevant international climate change programme meetings attended Level of delegations attending climate change programme meetings Degree of input into climate change programme development and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation of PICT representatives in UNFCCC processes Active participation of PICT representatives in UN Conference on Sustainable Development
R	6.3.2.1. Transparent monitoring and evaluation through the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable arrangements and linked to relevant regional policy reporting requirements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance documents to assist PICTs in monitoring and evaluation of national programme implementation. No. of regular national reports provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual National Updates on Implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change provided by PICTs to help track progress

6.4 Enhanced Pacific advocacy for further international reduction in greenhouse gases and to secure equitable levels of resources for adaptation

N	6.4.1.1 Increased bilateral and international partnerships to address national climate change issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of multi-partner projects implemented 2. No. of formal Memoranda of Understandings and other formal agreements between partners 3. Increase in the number of partners engaged in national climate change issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects where multiple Development Partners have joined together to build on their respective strengths to support effective climate change projects.
R	6.4.2.1 Forums to promote high-level advocacy on mobilising additional levels of adaptation financing for the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of international forums where the need for enhanced levels of financing are made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognition in UNFCCC process of the importance of providing equitable levels of climate change adaptation financing for PICTs ▪ Recognition in UN Sustainable Development process that climate change is a development issue



16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, Cancun, 2010.



SPREP: Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

PROE: Programme régional océanien de l'environnement

